1: Gillin E-5 (1932-33) 1936 SR9 Carib SR9

osity and rooted to the spot as if hypnotized by the call, while the hunter approached closer for a better shot. Arrows as well as powder and shot are valuable, and no hunter takes any unnecessary risk of losing or breaking his weapons.

After the animal has been killed it is trussed up with bush rope for carrying back to the settlement, which may be several hours' distance. The method of trussing varies with the species of animal, but each method is adapted to the species in question so as to make the easiest load possible under the circumstances. If the game is a large animal such as a deer or bush hog, it is disemboweled on the spot, and the parts which are desired cut out. Usually the four quarters and the teeth are taken. If there is a stream near, they are carried there and washed, after which they are trussed up for packing homeward. Smaller animals, such as birds and akuri, are cleaned after they arrive at the settlement. In case the hunter is traveling and he bags a large animal, he builds a fire and a babracote, or smoking frame, on which, before he proceeds on the journey, the meat is smoked after it has been cleaned. In this climate untreated meat spoils within twenty-four hours.

The traps in use on the Barama are the gun or arrow trap, the bird trap, and the noose trap for birds[1], the spring trap for rats (pandaki), and the labba trap.

Among the animal foods which are more or less regularly hunted and eaten are the following:

Accouri, or akuri (Carib, same; *Dasyprocta aguti*).
Labba (Carib, same; *Coelogenys*).
Armadillo (Carib, yesi).
Ant bear (Carib unknown to author; *Myrmecophaga*).
Bush hog: large (Carib, ponjo; *Dicotyles labiatus*); small (Carib, abuya; *D. torquatus*).
Deer of several varieties.[2]
Turtle of several varieties and their eggs.
Manati (Carib) or sea cow.
Wild honey.
River and land crabs.
Otters or water dogs. (*?Pterura Sambachii*).

[1] Roth, 1924, *An Introductory Study of the Arts, Crafts, and Customs*, Plate 41, Fig. 3, A. B, and C.
[2] Tibisiri (*?Cervus humilis*).